

## THE THEATRE

## Idlehour

There are so many good pictures coming to the Idlehour it is hard to decide which ones to speak of in particular.

Next Sunday Marguerite Clark will be shown in "The Amazons," her latest picture and her first release under the new Star Series. "The Amazons" is the play by Sir Arthur Pinero which had such a run on Broadway, and as "Lady Tommy" Miss Clark has an opportunity of doing all sorts of "Doug" Fairbanks stunts.

Boys will be boys is an old and all too true saying. However, they do not always stay boys. Owen Johnston, in his "Lawrenceville School Tales," captured the love of the boys' boarding academy and put it into books. Paramount has taken it from the books and put it on the screen and called the play "The Varsity" with Jack Pickford and Louise Huff in the leading roles. This picture will be shown Monday, with "The Neglected Wife."

"The Bottle Imp," shown Thursday, is considered Sessue Hayakawa's best picture.

## Genesta Theatre

With both Robert Warwick and Gail Kane as the stars, and with a brilliant supporting company, "The False Friend" will be the attraction on Sunday at the Genesta theatre. The story told in this drama deals with the remarkable villainy by which a wealthy young man wins a beautiful young girl for himself and wrecks the life of his rival, a rising young attorney. The method by which the villain achieves his end is absolutely startling. It is something new in film and it will make a deep impression on all who see this picture. Needless to say, Robert Warwick handles his part with skill and assurance. Gail Kane is not only beautiful, but is seen in a role in which she shines. "The False Friend" is a truly notable production that should not be missed.

"The Fighting Trail," the Greater Vitaphone serial which will begin its run at the Genesta theatre soon, is said to be the most remarkable thing of the kind ever produced. It is a story of mystery, intrigue, love and adventure—with accent on the latter—set in the vast reaches of the American mountains. If the 2,000 feet of film which make up the fifteen episodes of the play only a few feet, it is declared, show interiors. All the rest of it is outdoor photography, and for this reason it has been labeled "the first all-outdoor serial ever made."

Most of the scenes were taken in the Yosemite valley and other sections of the Sierra Nevada, and the picture is said to contain some of the finest mountain photography ever registered by the camera. William Duncan, remembered for his splendid work in "Through the Wall" and other big Vitaphone features, directed the picture and played the leading role. The heroine is Carol Holloway. Others in the cast are George Holt, Joe Ryan, one of the greatest riders in the world, and Walter Rodgers.

An unique feature of the big serial is that Miss Holloway is the only woman character in the picture, and with the exception of a few crowd scenes, the only one who appears in it.

The picture was eight months in the making and more than 1,000 persons were used in one scene—the burning of a town. For this a modern town with more than 200 buildings was built just to have the torch applied to it.

## Jeffers-Strand.

For the first four days next week the Jeffers-Strand, in Saginaw, will offer an all-star act vaudeville bill, and the last three days a musical comedy. Heading the bill for the first of the week is "Lincoln of the U. S. A." "The Merry Monarch of the Savardus Arena" will be another first of the week attraction.

"Peaceful Valley," made over into a musical comedy, is the name of the attraction for the last three days of the week. Eighteen pretty girls in the chorus, besides the cast of nine people.

## A Mystery of Paris.

One hundred thousand dollars was offered in 1894 for the recovery of an American schoolboy, Webster Conkling, who mysteriously disappeared in Paris. The boy, fifteen years old, was on his way to the St. Lazare railway station in Paris in company with one of his schoolmasters. The master lost sight of the boy for an instant and, turning round, found that he had disappeared as though the earth had swallowed him. Conkling's mother, a wealthy widow, began by offering \$5,000 for his recovery and then increased the reward to \$100,000. The money was deposited at Munroe's bank in the Rue Scribe, but never found a claimant.

## Sennit.

In Polynesia and the Pacific Islands generally the outer husk of the coconut is braided into strands of uniform texture, known to the natives as sennit and used by them for a variety of purposes. The framework of their houses is held together by braided sennit, and the strakes of their boats are united by it. It is the staple from which string is made to bind the adze blade to its handle and to tie the different parts of their implements securely together. In short, whatever things are nailed or screwed or pegged or glued in other lands are tied together with sennit by the south sea islander.

The question is, does a meteorologist hit the nail on the head in regard to weather predictions any oftener than a plain old fashioned weather man?—Florida Times-Union.

Organs were known before the time of Christ and were used in religious services early in the Christian era.

## SLEEPER APPOINTS LIBERTY WORKERS

GOVERNOR CALLS LEADERS FOR PATRIOTIC WORK IN EVERY COUNTY.

## THE WHOLE STATE IS AT WORK

Michigan Gives Official Credentials to Those Active in "Big Drive" for \$125,000,000 Share of War Loan.

Every section of the state is covered in the campaign for the Liberty Loan by virtue of Governor Albert K. Sleeper's official appointment of chairman of committees in each of the counties of Michigan. The list is as follows:

## Eastern Michigan.

Alcona—John Macgregor, Harrisville. Alcona—Fred L. Richardson, Alpena. Alcona—H. A. Chamberlain, Standish. Bay—George H. Young, Chairman, Bay City.

W. L. Clements, General Manager, Bay City. Benzie—W. G. Cowell, Coldwater. Benzie—H. C. Blair, Albion. Benzie—E. J. Baker, Chairman, Benzie.

Benzie—B. C. Baker, Chairman, Benzie. Benzie—B. C. Baker, Chairman, Benzie. Benzie—B. C. Baker, Chairman, Benzie.

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## FOR LIBERTY AND DEMOCRACY—BUY A BOND



## THE COST OF WAR THE NEED OF SACRIFICE

In the nation-wide campaign for the second war loan, the United States is emphasizing the vital need of money for the successful carrying on of the war. Millions of men are being trained and equipped. Ultimately they must be transported over seas and followed by an untold supply of stores, the lack of which would spell disaster. To carry out its plans it will be necessary for the Government to spend more in the present year than it has in all the previous years of the twentieth century. Nor is this all. We must stand ready to advance to our Allies the funds which they may require to enable them to properly finance their fourth year of war.

This will cost from \$18,000,000,000 to \$20,000,000,000—half our annual income. To raise so vast a sum speedily, it is necessary to draw on the resources of the whole nation by war loans. No individual, class, or section can hope to shoulder this burden. The task is too great. It demands the combined energy of the whole American people. This is a fact which must be understood by everybody. War loans and Government bonds are rather new things to the American people as yet. How essential these loans are to the success of the war must be generally appreciated and every man must feel his obligation to subscribe. Owing to the vast size of the country, the task of placing this situation before everyone must not be left to the officers of one Government alone. Each individual must take an active part in supporting the loans and in winning the support of others also. Only in this way can we hope to attain results proportioned to our size and wealth. To some extent we feel disposed to congratulate ourselves on the first Liberty Loan, in which it is estimated \$2,000,000,000 was offered to the Government by about 4,500,000 persons; but when we remember that France, with considerably less than half our population, subscribed as much to its first loan and that England, after two and a half years of war, raised \$5,000,000,000 from 8,000,000 subscribers, we can understand how far we must go to make as good a record. That it can be done is unquestioned, but it will require the conscientious effort of everyone of us.

The country's responsibility in this war to preserve freedom is enormous. Help, by buying Liberty Bonds.

Your Bond will help to break the Hindenburg Line.

This is the BADGE OF HONOR which is given to every Liberty Bond purchaser.

DO YOU OWN ONE?

Patriotism involves sacrifice. To be patriotic you must buy more Liberty Bonds than you can afford.

Help to sink the submarines—Buy a Liberty Bond!

Don't let your money be neutral—Buy a Bond!

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## SLOGANS FOR THE SECOND LIBERTY LOAN.

An Urgent Message to You from the Firing Line—"Buy Government Bonds."

Berlin or Bust—Buy Liberty Bonds.

Buy Your Share in Victory—Liberty Bonds!

Be the Man Behind the Guns—Buy a Liberty Loan Bond.

Every Liberty Bond Spikes a German Gun.

Germany is Watching—Buy Liberty Bonds.

He Also Fights Who Helps a Fighter Fight.

Help Your Country to Help You! Buy Government Bonds.

If You Cannot Go Across, Come Across—Buy a Liberty Bond.

Join the Kaiser's Enemies and Help Him the Kaiser—Buy a Liberty Bond.

Keep the Home Fires Burning—Buy a Liberty Bond.

Liberty Bond Buyers Save Soldiers! Have You Saved Your Soldier?

Liberty Bonds—Simply a Patriotic Way of Saving.

Over the Top with Your Dollars.

## WHAT A LIBERTY BOND WILL DO

If you can't serve in the ranks of the army yourself, you can at least help to send a fighting man.

Do you know what a \$50 Liberty bond will do? Consider: it will—

buy three Springfield rifles, complete;

buy 1,500 rounds of ammunition, enough to supply sixteen soldiers going into battle;

buy ten new rifle barrels to replace those worn out;

pay one soldier for seven weeks;

feed one soldier for five months, or a company of 150 enlisted men one day;

equip one soldier with clothing complete for a three-year enlistment;

keep the clothing of one soldier in repair and replace worn-out clothing for two years.

And a \$100 bond will place a soldier on the firing line fully clothed with complete equipment, including overcoat, extra clothing, underclothes, shoes, rifle bayonet, cartridge belt, two blankets, poncho, ninety rounds of ammunition and one day's rations.

Bonds of larger denomination will get action in proportion.

Patriotism involves sacrifice. To be patriotic you must buy more Liberty Bonds than you can afford.

Help to sink the submarines—Buy a Liberty Bond!

Don't let your money be neutral—Buy a Bond!

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## FARMERS PROFIT FROM BOND SALE

\$500,000,000 OF LIBERTY LOAN WILL BUY FOODSTUFFS FIRST YEAR.

## 2,145,117 MEN ARE TO BE FED

Products of the Soil Must Be Purchased in Million Pounds Lots For An Indefinite Period.

The importance to the Michigan farmer of the \$500,000,000 Liberty loan fund which the government is raising is well set forth in the statement on equipping and feeding our national army, recently published by the war department. During the first year alone the greater part of \$500,000,000 of the fighting fund must be returned to the farming communities of the United States.

There are at least 1,645,117 men in the army and navy, and the first national army. If 500,000 men are called in the next draft, as seems probable, there will be at least 2,145,117 men to be fed, clothed and equipped.

It is estimated that it costs 55 cents a day to feed a man in the army and 45 cents in the navy. This would mean that \$232,647,230 would have to be spent for food in one year for the army and navy, the first draft army, and the half-million who probably will be called.

It is believed that it costs \$20 to equip a man for the army, and \$40 for the navy. At this rate it would cost \$109,587,680 to equip the forces mentioned above.

There must also be considered the cost of \$118,625,000 for feeding horses and mules in the army. Taking all these items together the bill is \$519,859,910.

The British army contains 5,000,000 men. The British government has spent \$125,000,000 for feeding and clothing these men. That means that \$500,000,000 was expended for 2,000,000 men on the other side, or as much per man as the United States is spending.

Horses and mules accompanying the American army to Europe must be provided every year with 45,000,000 tons of hay, 18,000,000 bushels of oats, 16,000,000 bushels of bran and 100,000 tons of straw bedding. In round figures, this produce will cost the government \$325,000 every day, or \$118,625,000 every year. The farmer is the one who profits most from this great expenditure on the part of the government.

Another instance where the farmer benefits from the war is as follows: The navy department in the next twelve months will need canned vegetables in the following amounts: Corn, lbs. .... 5,000,000 Peas, lbs. .... 5,000,000 Lima and string beans, lbs. .... 5,000,000 Tomatoes, beets and spin. .... 10,000,000

Then, too, three-quarters of a million pounds of dried apples, two million pounds of apricots and almost four million pounds of jams and preserves will be required.

The rationing of the new army, including the men who have been drafted, is a stupendous task. There will be sixteen cantonments, and these will require annually:

3,200,000 bu. of potatoes, 920,000 bu. of onions, 18,000 gals. of pickles, 10,000 gals. of vinegar, 5,000 bu. of navy beans, 70,000 bu. of evaporated apples, 50,000 bu. of evaporated peaches, 16,500,000 lbs. of butter, 25,000,000 lbs. of canned tomatoes, 15,000,000 lbs. of coffee, 40,000,000 lbs. of sugar, 240,000,000 lbs. of bread, 250,000,000 lbs. of beef, mutton and pork; and this does not include tea, milk and fresh vegetables.

For every man in the trenches, four persons must work behind the lines to keep him supplied with food, clothing and ammunition. Not the least important of these four is the farmer. Remote from the scene of activity, often uninformed from day to day of the movements of our troops—none the less does the duty rest upon him of supplying the soldier with food and a considerable portion of the raw material used in his equipment.

All of this increased buying is going to bring an added income to the small communities, to the farmers and stock raisers. Though the activities of the people of this country are going to be different than those in times of peace, there will be no lull. On the contrary there will be more work to do than there are men and women left on this side of the Atlantic to do it. To supply our own army and navy with food and equipment, and to furnish our allies with the wherewithal to continue the struggle, is a task that requires the unceasing energy of every American.

Since so large a part of the money raised by the Liberty Loan will be spent with the farmer, it is not only a patriotic duty, but a good business proposition for him to invest in government bonds. The increased income from larger profits should be invested in the safest and best possible way.

No country ever waged a more righteous warfare than the United States is now doing. Help—by buying Liberty Bonds.

Our Boys' Bayonets must be backed up with Bonds!

The hand that rocks the cradle can take a Baby Bond!

Are you pro-Prussian or pro-Perahing? Buy a Bond!

Our Boys' Bayonets must be backed up with Bonds!

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## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

## 1. What is a Government Bond?

It is the Government's engraved acknowledgment (signed by authorized officials) that the Government has borrowed from you a stated amount of money, that it will repay this full amount at a stated time, and that it will pay you interest on that amount at a stated rate on certain dates.

## 2. How do Liberty Bonds differ from other bonds issued by the Government?

Not at all, except that the money received by the Government on Liberty Bonds will be used in this country to purchase materials and supplies for the prompt and effective ending of this war.

## 3. How much money will the Government raise by selling these Bonds?

Three billion dollars (that is, three thousand millions).

## 4. Does the Government need all this Money?

Yes, it will probably need even more, before the war ends. In that event, more bonds will be sold.

## 5. Where will the Government spend this Money?

In buying supplies, the Government aims to spend the money in the districts where it is raised as far as possible.

## 6. If I buy Liberty Bonds will I get interest on my Money?

Yes, twice a year at the annual rate of 4 per cent. If a later issue of bonds is issued at a still higher rate of interest, you will not get that higher rate of interest by exchanging the bonds you buy now for the new bonds.

## 7. If I buy Liberty Bonds will I get back all the money I pay for them?

One hundred million people—the whole United States—give you their promise, printed on every bond, to pay you back every dollar, plus 4 per cent interest each year.

## 8. Suppose I buy Bonds and am later in need of money. Can I turn my Bonds into cash?

Easily. Any bank or broker will be glad to sell them for you. Any bank will be glad to lend you money on your Liberty Bonds, for they are the safest collateral in the world.

## 9. If I sell my Bonds, will I get as much as I paid for them?

United States Government Bonds seldom sell below par—that is, the price you pay for them, the face value. Many times they go above par, so that you can sell them at a profit.

## 10. Where can I buy them?

At any bank or bond house and at some department stores. Ask your banker or your broker.

## 11. Do I pay a commission to the bank or broker?

No. Banks and brokers are glad to do you and their Government this service at their own expense. They are working for their Government as patriotic citizens.

## 12. How much will the Bonds cost me?